## MINES AND MINING.

Nothing but herce Indian wars can now retard the mineral progress of Arizona, and these we do not look for, so long as Gen Crook holds command of the small military force in the Territory. A very wet winter has aroused the old spirit of go-aheadativeness in the breasts of our miners, and, with prospects for the speedy erection of mills, furnaces, etc., miners and others reason that the future looks promising.

The fall and winter's working, with the 10 stamp mill at Wickenburg, the numerous arrastras in Yavapai; Pima and Mohave counties, the smelting fernace in Yums, at Castle Dome, and the hundreds of rockers, sluices and hydraulic pipes, have more than all this working and of all these appliances, is not, of course, known with any degree of certainty, but, judging by the gold that has found its way to Prescott and then to San Francisco, we may safely set down the pend of gold and silver, since last Christmas, at \$150,000, leaving out of all question amounts 100 tons of ore shipped to San Francisco. from Mohave and Pima counties.

Miners have now the assurance of three months' supply of water, and those living and working within a radius of 45 miles of Prescott will, in that time, take out in the neighborhood of \$100,000, as their claims

are pretty well opened and quite rich.

At the end of this time, we confidently expect to see between 300 and 800 men in Bradshaw mining district, at work on the Tiger, Benton, War Eagle and other great mines there, as, by that time no less than three companies say they will commence ac-tive operations there. Mr Wright, who left here yesterday morning, started away more than pleased with what he observed in Bradshaw district, and the general belief here is that his tribe will purchase the Tiger. Small matter, however, should they fail to come up to their agreement, as the agent of mother company stands ready to purchase and work the mine, should Messrs Ganahl, Wright and others see fit to crawl out of their "bonded" promise. A mine like the Tiger, that is traceable for miles; that has rielded ore worth nearly \$1,000 per top: that has on its worth nearly \$1,000 per ton; that has on its | sort of thing has ore to San Francisco, which setted the comsany over \$16,000; all of which ore came
to a shall slittle over 100 feet in depth,
not likely go begging at this greedy not likely go begging at this greedy ne in the work history. Another strong locations in the midst of Aducement is hines, and in a country nany other ri ere wood, w and grass are abundant. w for mining life and acture company will soon do something, and, our faith that the arrastras now being driven by water-wheels in Big Bug, Hassayampa, Walker and other districts will do well for their owners and the country is unbounded.

work as if no danger of this kind threatened. The furnace recently erected at Castle Deme is just the trick to work much of the ores of Mohave county, and as the owners of said furnace offer to purchase all ores which they can master, a market is thus opened to the miners of Mohave and other counties of the Territory. The boats of the Colorado Steam Navigation Company will step and take on ores at any place on the river, so that there is now no excuse for idle ness on the part of owners of lodes carrying argentiferous lead ores.

Going to Mohave county, we find that,

since the fear of a long war with the

Hualpais has faded, miners have gone to

Taken all in all, our Territory is not so ground down as croakers would make it appear. True, Government contractors and some Indian agents are and have been doing all they can to ruin it, but, with Crook to keep it from being turned into an estate of the Interior Department; with our mining. or on the frontier antil this heavy appropriation was made forming grazing and other resources; with for their benefit. It is said that the idea originated in a the chances—now good—for the speedy completion of the Southern—racific railroad, we are of the opinion that all true Arizonans can still defer the Devil, Columbus Delano, Gen Howard, Dr Tonner and PostmasterGeneral Creswell.

It is said that the idea originated in a little band of about forty warriers, hended by Sitting Bull who were a had for this was created the great tribe of Teton Sloux. They cust the Government—this little limit of Sitting Bull's—about fifteen thousand dollars each; and Sitting Bull is ready to make affidavit to-day, if alive—and if dead, his heirs and assigns—that the tribe never received a cent of the money.

The bilds for the contracts to feed and pension these impringry words of the action were advertised to be let in

Dr. H. H. Davis, formerly in charge of Fort Whipple Hospital, is stationed at the Colorado Indian reserve—prescribing for Whites and Reds—regardless of race, color or previous condition.

Los Angeles, Cal., has a new printing company, with a capital of \$15,000; So we learn from the Herald.

STILL DOWN .- The military telegraph was down at noon to-day, so we are without a word of news from the "outside world." word of news from the "outside world."

Lieut Bourke, A. A. A. G., informed our messenger that the break, this time, is somewhere in the mountains, between Prescott and Skull Valley, and that, in all probability, the line will be up and well this evening.

This whole business of Teton Sioux was well undertical the summer of the source of the source of the source of the source of the search of Teton Sioux was well undertined the transaction that calls for further investigation.

This whole business of Teton Sioux was well undertined the summer of the source the line will be up and well this evening.

. Mormons have made settlements on the

Arizona side of the Colorado river, and said settlements are growing in importance.

The last Albuquerque Review received at this office says it was reported in Santa Fe that Ben Holliday had been awarded a contract for carrying mail matter, from Granada, Colorado, to Prescott, Arizona. Time eight days. We feer that this news is too good to

Jos-PRINTING .- No other office between Angeles and Texas has such facilities for

t too often.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN YUNA.

A dispatch from Yuma of the 6th, says that a errible and fatal accident occurred at the June tion of the Colorado and Gila rivers yesterday about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The Colorado Steam Navigation Company had a number of men employed in getting out rock and gravel to be ed in the construction of a sidewalk near their oremises. The river bank which at that point is me thirty or forty feet high suddenly gave way and came down with a terrific erash, and before the workmen could get out of the way caught three of them. One Juan Cadena, nearly cleared the falling mass, and though his body was buried his head was not covered, and he was taken out alive, but with one leg broken, and it is feared severe internal injuries. Two others, Manuel Bedondo and Pedro Castillo, were buried deep in the rocks and earth that had fallen. A party went to work with a will to extricate the unfor-tenate men from their perilous situation, and all were finally dug out; but, with the exception of Cadena, they were past help. The two latter were without doubt instantly crushed to death, as the quantity of earth and rock that had fallen was estimated at nearly two thousand tons. Captain Pool who was overseeing the work came very near being caught by the falling bank. The bodies of the men killed were by order of Major Finley, Agent of the Colorado Steam Navigation

were to-day decently buried at the charge of The above comes to us in a late number of the Los Angeles Herald. It is a little singular that the military telegraph dine, has not reported this bad accident, and that the local satisfied all who were, or are, in any way, in-paper has not reached us since the date terested. The yield, in gold and silver, of thereof. We hope to hear that the news is unfounded.

Company, taken to the steamboat house, whence

## STARTLING REVELATIONS.

The most venerable ring about Washington is the Indian ring. The Indian ring was covered with moss in the days of Jackson. Its antiquity is lost like that of Rome, in the fogmistical obscurities of the past. Some of our best families—the most aristocratic, we mean—trace their pedigree back to Indian Burgan thieves in the days of Jefferson. It is the fourest ring of them all, for its stolen Jefferson. It is the fourest ring of them all, for its stolent money is stained with blood; stained with the blood of Indians, blood of settlers, blood of soldiers, and every body except the thief. Some of these last named, but very few, have been claimed by the penitentiary. No one has ever been hanged. This is very extraordinary, for hard of the ring operates on the frontier, where trees for a part of the ring operates on the frontier,

for a part of the ring operates on the frontier, where trees have strange fruit sometimes.

The ring is made up of semators, the head and tail of the Indian Bureau, sometimes and, indeed, most generally the Secretary of the Interior, Indian agents, contractors and shymer lawyers. They make treaties to get appropriations, and then make war to escape paying them. They rob the Government on one side, the Indians on the other; they rob at both cads and murder in the middle. die. They are the most infamous seoundrels an inscruta-ble Providence permits to exist. We have changes of ndministration, peace and war, flush times and panies, but through all changes and under all circumstances, we have the Indian ring. It is in great force just now, being patthe Indian ring. It is in great love just how, being paronized and sustained by all christian denominations an watched over by Columbus Delano. When Columbus wateried over by Columbus Delano. When Columbus Delano discovers and exposes any fraud, he will do a more wonderful thing than bis great namesake, Columbus, when he discovered the New World. Delano's neighbors say of him that he will pick his own pockets from force of habit.

dump about 800 tons of ore, worth, at least, sion in the Indian bureau. We knew but one, and that is to reform it out of existence by transferring the business will client, the Methodist agents steal and the Presbyteri-an predestinators defraud. The army officer, although stupid, is honest. He would not be an army officer were

he otherwise.

The blonde Shanks of Indiana has done the country some service in his late report, made by the Committee on Indian Affairs in the House, on Indian frauds. The blonde Shanks did not tell the whole truth, because he had not time, but he has given us enough to sink a sev-

The whole system of feeding and caring for the Indians is a blot on civilization and a disgrace to our nation. The report informs us that of the large amount of money an-

report informs us that of the large amount of money annually appropriated for this service not ten per cent, ever reaches the indians.

In treating of the wasteful use of these moneys in '66 the committee say: "If the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at the time the treaties were made, was not interested in these wrongs and frauds on the Indians, he must necessarily have been incompetent as a public officer, the result being the same to the Indians." And the same is true of the present management. If we can believe the true of the present management. If we can believe the committee, and we are inclined to give it our entire confi dence the agents of the Government appointed by this department are of the riest worthless and disreputable sort. They say the worst characters in the Indian territory were on duty as deputy United States marshals and we can say the rascality at that end is well butaneed by

we can say the rascality at that end is well bataneed by the seconderlism at this.

The latest instance and the most mazing, is that of the Teton Sioax steal of six hundred theusand dollars. This appropriation was recommended by one Simmons, Indian agent for tribes about the Milk river agency, and was approved by one Visi, superintendent for the Montana Indians. The whole inside business was conducted by Durfee and Pock, large Indian traders and contractors, and known generally as the most unscrupulous regues on the Missouri rivet. This accommendation for an appropriation of six hundred thousand dollars was approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and on his approbation went through to a law.

Now, if the Secretary did not know that there was an

through to a law.

Now, if the Secretary did not know that there was no such tribe of Indians in existence, he was unfit, through ignorance, to fill his place; and if he did know, and yet approved, he was—well, he was Columbus Delano. This is precisely what the committee said of the Secretary of the Interior in '65, and it is equally applicable now. The Teton Sioux had never been heard of in the departments

aginary wards of the nation were advertised to be let it aginary words of the nation were advertised to be let in Montana, some three thousand miles away and eight hundred alles of it by stage. Through this device all contractors except those of the ring were thrown out, as few men not assured of success would hazard such an undertaking on an uncertainty. The number of bidders by this strategy of the department were reduced to a small number. The contract was finally awarded to a small number. The contract was finally awarded to a man from lowa—always a doubtful whility where Indian affairs are concerned. The decision was not based upon the fact that it was the lowest bid, as there was one man in that far off region, one enterprising bidder, who fell below the Iowa man. But it was decided upon the quality of the flour, a sample of which was brought by the Iowa man in a bag from the States, and was of the purest and whitest brand. The sample presented by the Iowest bidder was a courser The sample prescuted by the lowest bidder was a courser quality and made upon the frontley. When the fact is considered that flour is sparsely dealt out to these people, and when used is of the very coursest quality, this dodge of trible-x flour taking a large Indian contract off by the

stood and commented upon in Montara at the time this contrast was made. It was talked of as the "biggest Steal yet," as also it was, in the Indian department. Sim-mons, the agent of these Indians, went into the agency is

days. We fear that this news is too good to partment and promised an Indian agency himself when This glittering prize was too tempting, and he left for the hand of fat contracts and ladian stealings. But, as we have said, this requires confirmation. We expect to

and not good printing as the Manus of-and no Arizonan can be such at heart see. The clothing, also, is never used, and when given will not patronize home workmen and out to them is immediately picked up by the merciless commendad maramiers, who are on hand to give a few trinkels or a fittle whisky in return. We are told by an officer at Fort Ellis that a close and careful count could only muster 1,800 Mountain Crows, while a much larger number are annually provided for in the appropriation bill, both for netions and annuities. When the fact that a portion of the year they are out hunting and do not get the rations at all, is taken in connection with the one that they are yearly overestimated in numbers, the reason is plain why the price paid by the Indian bureau for bref and others are assume; a fact used by the Daily Republican a few days age to show that the Indian bureau should not go back into the War Department on the score of economy. Army officers make housest contracts, pay for what they get, and only get what they use, Every pound of beef supplied to the army is weighted and accounted for.

Where are the vouchers for the 8600.000, or that perfict of it that was used for the Teton Sioux? Who spent the meney, and what is there to show how or when, or where it was expected at the shown on hand to give a few trinkels or a little whisky in return. We are told by an officer at Fort Ellis that a close and careful count countries. So the market of the perfect of the staken in connection with the one that they are countries that they are supplied to the army is weighted and accounted for.

Where are the vouchers for the 8600.000, or that perfict of it that was used for the Teton Sioux? Who spent the market and the pick of the same and annuities. the money, and what is there to show how or when, or where it was expended! Who is the responsible financial agent for the disbursement of the millions annually spent to this service of feeding and pacifying these docide creaOUR INDIAN BUSINESS.

tures, rendered so, it is claimed, by the christian policy of the Administration?

Three years ago there hundred tons of Indian supplies were shipped up the Missouri river for the Grass! River agency, one handred tons of which were landed at the agency from Durfee and Peck's boat. Durfee and Peck were the confinction for the transportation of Indian supplies. After leaving this small portion of the supplies marked for the agency, and receiving a receipt for the three hundred tons, they steamed up the river a short distance further, where the goods left were re-marked by a relative of Peck, who was on board for that purpose. relative of Peck, who was on board for that purpose, when it turned around, and soon meeting another boat, the balance of the goods were re-shipped for Fort Peck, the trading post of Durfee and Peck on the Upper Mis-

proceeding, reported the facts, and it was ventilated to the department and laid before members of Congress, in a omministration bearing the signature of John Smith. No lotice was taken of it, however, and the machine has run

nlong about the same ever since.

No honest man, except in the true missionary spirit, will take an Indian agency at the mean sularies paid by the department. Catholic pricats, animated by religious zeal, go among the Indians, but not for worldly gain, and these are about all.

The foregoing, although a true expose of some swindles upon the Indians and the Government, does not mention or take hold of one-quarter of the thieving games practiced by the Indian Department and its' scouts,the \$1,500 a year agents and the in side the ring contractors who prop them up. True, less swindling has been carried on in Arizona than in any other State or Territory, for the reason that the swindlers have been watched and exposed by military men and citizens But, in the good old days of Colyerism and Howardism, Indian agents made money, hand over fist, and the pure scoundrel, Colyer, intimated to our people that they were fools to fight the Indian Department, since that Department intended to buy all Indian supplies in the Territory and pay the biggest kind of prices for the same. As if to settle this talk, he purchased all sorts of presents for the savages, and paid for them like a prince. In those days, men in charge of reservations and their favorites, made money like dirt, and yet an Indian agent now in the Territory, of the Colyer stripe, has the au-dacity to say, in a published letter, that he can take care of Indians better and cheaper than Crook can.

It pleases us, after having fought and exposed these Indian ring fellows for years, to see large, able and influential papers at the East hold the rogues up to the mirror, and while Arizona cannot be rightfully accused will, we know, forgive this little false and uncalled for digression of the Capital.

## APACHES IN SONORA.

A correspondent of the San Diego Union, writes that paper, from Ures, the capital of Sonora, date February 10, the following about our raiding Apaches:

Since my last from this capital nothing of im-portance has transpired. Being abut out from the rest of the world by reason of bad reads, no telegraphs, and so on, our only chance of an item of importance is an Apache raid.

Though the murders committed by the Apaches the time, and one might as well be killed as to be robbed all the time.

The marauding scoundrels are "bearding the lion in his den," coming to steal at the very doors of the capital. About a week ago a party of some twenty-five or thirty of them took four horses from the ranch of San Pedro, close to us, and in the very suburbs of the city took one horse more. Lieut B. Ochoa was immediately dispatched by the Prefect, with twelve men of the National troops, and by unremitting pursuit he overtook the savages and recovered the horses before night. As the savages were well armed he could do nothing with his small force and a reinforce ment of fifteen men was added to the troop. but there is great hope that Don Benito will severely punish the thieving band, as he is really the one to do is. The poor Prefect was obliged to borrow arms to fit out the expedition, and Government is carnestly requested for the thousandth time to furnish what is needed for the de-

fense of the frontier. On the 12th of this month some Apaches butchered a donkey for its meat only about four miles from this city. This they did about midnight, and at the same time lanced an ox belong-

It seems to be a positive fact that the numer. ous inroads to this State are made by Indians from the reservations in Arizona, as the following account speaks for itself. The Prefect of Ures writes as follows to the Government on the 4th

At 4 p. m. to-day Don Francisco Bustamente and two soldiers, stationed on the bills, informed me that twenty-five Indians, perfectly armed and equipped, had passed yesterday the Ranch Canon and had taken Refugio Vayesterday the Ranch Cahon and had taken Refugio Va-lenzuela prisoner. There was a hot debate among the Apaches as to what ought to be done to the prisoner, some wishing to kill and others opposed. Finally he was-bound to a donkey, stolen at the time of taking him pris-oner, and was leit on the donkey while the Indians went-back on the hills to sleep. Valenzuela gnawed the rope, from the beast's neck, which, finding itself at liberty, took him fairly away, and he got clear. He says the Apaches are clothed with woolen clothing, and have Spencer and needle guns and plenty of ammunition. If there be not some stop put to the depredations of your Indians the people here will have to get up and dust. Life and property are not

LATE NEWS, BY MAIL, The price of fine silver in New York is from \$1.26 to \$1.28 per ounce.

The Los Angeles papers publish a dispatch, dated Washington, March 9, which reads as

follows: McCormick introduced a bill appropriating thirty thousand dollars for the construction of military roads in Artzona, from Fort Whipple to Camp McDowell, with a branch to Camp Verde, and from Skull Valley to Fort Whipple, and also for repairing the road from old Camp Goodwin

to Camp Apache. It is a wonder that Mr. Smith of San Diego, failed to send us this item by telegraph, and it will be another wonder, to us, should Congress pass the bill, not that the amount, and more, too, is greatly needed for the purposes set forth, but, because Congress has not been in the habit of paying any heed to demands upon the national purse, when made through our delegate. Gen. Crook, in fact, all military people as well as citizens of the Territory, carnestly request Congress to make this appropriation.

The California Senate has defeated the bill to abolish capital punishment in that State.

The Los Angeles Express states that a number of new cars, for the Southern Pagific Railroad company had arrived there from San Francisco.

The Los Angeles Herald says that Gov. Safford and party left its charming city for Arizona, on the 8th inst.

Rev. John L. Stevens, formerly of Oakland, Cal., was, on March 2d, murdered by rabid catholics, in Mexico.

The Inyo (Cal.) Independence advises us of lively times in its Cerro Gordo mines. The Daily San Bernardino Argus pitches

into the "Hoodiums of its to around 'o nights, firing pistol bullets into people's doors.

The Las Cruces, N. M. Borderer says that Louis Rosenbaum, whilom of Arizona, is a director of the 2d National Bank of Santa

Cattle thieves are at work in its section.

A prison reform Congress is to meet at St. Louis, Mo., May 20, for the purpose of discussing matters relating to prison, police and other refer as. The session will last six days. Ex-Governor Seymour, Rev. Dr. Bellows and other nord philanthropists will take part in the proceedings.

Since the year 1870, when it only cost the Gov-whent \$3,400,000 to take care of the Indians, a tw departure has been taken, by which an expenditure mash more accordant with the inter-ests of the Indian agents and the ring at Wash-ington is permissible. In 1871 they managed to squander \$7,400,000 in this direction. In 1872, by a gholesale vigorous course of economy, they managed to cut the amount down to \$7,100,000 In 1873 they made amends for their self-restraint and rushed the total of that year up to \$8,000,000.

Average yearly expenditure on Lo, \$7,500,000.

There are in all, exclusive of those in Alaska, just about 270,000 Indians. Of these, 65,000 are considered intractable, more or less hostile all the time in spirit, but only about 1,000 of whom can be said to be the fighting average. Of the 270,000, only about 75,000 are by Government treaty supposed to be regularly supplied with beef, bacon, flour, coffee, sugar, blankets, etc. This allows \$10 per head per annum for these Indians. But the expense of getting Bibles to the heathen and charity to the poor of New York is as nothing compared to the cost of carrying to the red men the pittance they receive. According to the closest and best estimates which have made of the peculiar workings of this Indinn policy of ours it costs just the dinn pay of Government officers, stealings for Indian pay of Government officers, stealings for Indian agents, profits for contractors, perquisites to misalonaries, etc., to get one dollar to Lo. Then the Indians get \$750,000 and the leeches of the Indian Department and its hangers on get \$6,750,000 been compelled to ship her ores, for treatment, per angum on an average. Is it not very evident per angum on an average. Is it not very evident our mining status would not have been third on the its as is now the case.

The future of both the Territories named is in the interior of both the Territories named is in the interior of both the Territories named is in the interior of both the Territories named is in the interior of both the Territories named is in the interior of both the Territories named is in the interior of both the Territories named is in the interior of both the Territories named in the interior of both the Territories named is in the interior of both the Territories named in the interior of the interior of both the territories named in the interior of per ansum on an average. Is it not very evident from this plain statement of facts and figures that both the awages and the taxpayers of the United States are the victims of a gigantic swindle, which is getting worse from year to year, for the estimates for 1874-75 are swoolen largely over those of the years quoted? An ordinary Indian war, we are told, costs \$10,000,000, and the maintenance of the present system only \$7,500,000 per tenance of the present system only \$7,500,000 per annum; therefore we should, as a measure of

economy, keep up the existing organized rascal-ity! But why should we be so outrageously swindled, either for war or peace? The foregoing is from the San Francisco Chronicle. The figures loom up, but they do not tell the whole tale, since the Interior Department has a big deficiency bill, over and above the amount paid out in the last year, a large item of which is for feeding and taking care of Apaches in Arizona and New Mexico, which feeding was, we believe, pretty honestly done, owing, perhaps, to the presence and watchfulness of Gen Crook, who has, in a manner, controlled and mouldof harboring "escaped convicts," her people ed Indian agents here, some of whom are naturally honest. That this deficiency bill ought to be paid is admitted by all, since those to whom the Department is indebted have strained every point to furnish the supplies called for.

The statement that an ordinary Indian war costs \$10,000,000 is in keeping with other wickedly wild statements of the praying thieves who do the lying and make the false affidavits for the gang of robbers who, under the cloak of religion, tunnel into the pockets of taxpayers and the stomachs of the poor Indians, as will be admitted when it is known that it costs but little more to mainare not numerous in comparison to the number of tain troops in field than in garrison. Indeed, of troops, here in Arizona, in active service, for less money than the same number of men can be kept in garrison. In the field, horses and other animals subsist almost entirely on the grasses of the country, and the men receive no more pay, clothing or provisions. So, all that is extra is some wear and tear of animals, arms, &c., and, perhaps, some weste of

But, it is folly to talk of war with Indians, when, with good military management, war can be avoided. Give Crook about 3,000 last accounts nothing was known of the result, men and officers, and one-fourth of the money this year appropriated for maintaining Indians, and he will, in two years, have al the Indians in Arizona settled upon farms of their own, out of which they will be able to work their own living.

It is not to the interest of the Army to fight Indians. Whenever they have done so successfully, they have been abused; when they have not done it, abuse has also been their portion. But a good, intelligent officer like Crook can control Indians through fear can make them work out their own salvation and civilization, without either aid or comfort from the Indian Department, which ought to be abolished.

A drinking saloon in Washington is trying to stand off the praying women by suspending from its walls the following:

OLD TESTAMENT. Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish, and wine to those that be of heavy heart. Let him drink, and forget his poverty, and remember his misery no more.-Proverbs, XXXI, NEW TESTAMENT. Drink no more water, but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and thine often infirmities.

1st Epistle of Paul to Timothy, v., 23. MARTIN LUTHER. "He that don't like Wine, Women and Song, Remains a fool his whole life long."

A BUG EXTERMINATOR .- Hot alum water is recent auggestion as an insecticide. It will stroy red and black ants, cockroaches, spiders, chintz bugs, and all the crawling pests which infest our houses. Take two pounds of alum and dissolve it in three or four quarts of boiling water; let it stand on the fire until the alum disappears; then apply it with a brush, while nearly boiling hot, to every joint and crevice in your closets, bedsteads, pantry shelves, and the like. Brush the crevices in the floor of the skirting or mop-boards, if you suspect that they harbor ver min. If in whitewashing a ceiling, plenty of al-um is added to the lime, it will also serve to keep insects at a distance. Cockroaches will fice the paint that has been washed in cool alum water. ugar barrels and boxes can be freed from ants by drawing a wide chalk mark just round the edge of them. The mark must be unbroken or they will creep over it, but a continuous chalk line half an inch in width will set their depreda-

tions at naught .- | Scientific American. Messrs Schneider, Grierson & Co., Yuma, A. T., are respectfully informed that a certain P. O. money order recently written us about has not reached this office.

Gen Von Moltke was badly defeated in running on the ticket of the new Conservatives in Berlin.

Mr. C. H. Franklin, a typo of this Territory, has gone to California on a visit. A boy, with post-office pauts and ventilated hat, rushe

a boy, with post-omce pane and centrated his, research into a drug store in Bellows Palls, the other day, with a dipper in his hand, and exclaimed: "Doctor, mother sent me down to the shottecary pop, quicker'n blazes, cos bub's sick as the dickens with the pipen chox, and she wants a thimbleful of polly golic in this dipper, cos we aim't got a bottle handy, and the kint pupts got the bine witten in it. Got any?"

They who are most weary of life, and yet are most un-

When a Milwankee paper sumarked recently, "The blac bushes are building," a reader said, excitedly, "You blac Satan."—[Rochester Chronicle. London has 117 square miles, 500,000 houses,

A Nashville editor says the "dip-theory is a Baptist No one is so completely in the right that his advesary is completely in the wrong.—[Reman.

Charles Lamb was once asked by a fond mother how he liked bubies. With his inimitable statter he replied; 'ff b-b-beiled, madam.

ARIZONA AND MONTANA.

From all accounts at hand we are led to believe that mining operations in these two Territories are not in that flourishing condition which their actual merits entitle them to be in, as each region of country is known to be rich in the precious region. The cause of this apart from that which metals. The cause of this, apart from that which affects our own Territory and has created a genaffects our own Territory and has created a gen-eral stagnation throughout the country, is to be found in the lack of railroad communication which renders the shipment of ores to any great extent commercially impossible.

Montana and Arizona, like Utah, contain large amounts of ore of too low grade to yield a profit unless treated on the spot and at a very moderate cost, a desideratum not yet achieved, first from lack of capital and secondly for want of sufficient experience in treating such ores at a minimum of cost. Although Utah has produced and still is producing large amounts of high grade ore, that production, as yet, is by no means adequate to our commercial necessities and we believe it is safe to say that the bulk of our builton is prosafe to say that the ourse of the average not duced from ore which assays on the average not be more than seventy-five ounces of silver

Whatever of success we have achieved in the development of our mines, thus far, is due to

The future of both the Territories named is contingent wholly on railroad facilities, and it is not a little singular that Utab, in all probability, is destined to afford each the relief sought for through this means. The extension of the Utah Northern would place Montana in direct communication with the East and West and enable her to make the most of her miseral production even to make the most of her mineral production evilf she had to ship her ores to Utah for treatme

If she had to ship her ores to Utah for treatment for a fimited period.

The extension of the Utah Southern to the Colorado river is the ray of hope for Arizona and the brightest one that Territory has at the present time, so far as failroad facilities are concerned. These lines completed would not only give us the trade of the two Territories but they would also be the means of concentrating the mineral products of these two sections of country in the trade of these two sections of country in the sections.

Viewed in this light the desirability of a branch mint in Salt Lake City becomes apparent, and the quickest and surest way of securing it is to con-nect Montana and Arizona to Salt Lake City, by rall at as early a date as possible .- [Utah Mining

Our Yuma correspondent writes as follows of the school at that place:

I visited the public school yesterday and found it in a most flourishing and promising condition, and the pupils appear to be making rapid progress under the efficient tuition of their teacher, Mr Nash. He informs me that, at the opening of his school, there were but seven boys in atten ance, and no girls; now, the regular attendance is about 40, including both sexes. The majority of the children are Mexicans, a few are half-breeds while several denoted their parentage and Anglo-Saxon blood, by the color of their hair. The school is classified, ranging from the A B C class to the Fifth Reader class. For Mexican children, who did not understand a word of English at the commencement of the school, their progress has been remarkable. The children seem to think a deal of their teacher, and look up to him to a father. Mr Nash tells me that he is worried a great deal, and when the week closes, is almost tired out ; that it requires constant work and untiring vigilance on bis part to induce the young idea—as it grow; in Yuma—to shoot his arrows in the proper direction. The people of Yuma are well so sified with Mr Nash as a teacher—at least I have heard several so express themselves.

THE CENTENIAL .- Philadelphians are moving almost every thing to induce Congress to appropriate money to defray the expenses of the coming Centenial Celebration that is to open in their city on July 4, 1876, on which day it is proposed to issue a general proclamation of pardon to all Americans for past offenses. We, of Arizona, have not, as yet, contributed much towards the coming cele bration, but there is yet ample time to pay our share, and if peace with the Indians shall be vouchsafed us, we will very soon be able to contribute.

Meanwhile we ought to be collecting such articles as our Territory affords, for the grand exhibition. Our mines, farms, workshops, etc., must be represented in a way that will show the real worth and capacity of our Territory. We can send specimens of gold, silver and copper bearing rocks; wood, coal, flour, cotton, sugar cane, fruits, flowers and numerous other things which will be ap-preciated and made much of by, those who know but little regarding our Territory, which is a miniature North America, having every kind of climate; formation and attrib-

Our Governor has already moved in the matter, and we take it that abundant assistance will be given him to set Arizona right before the world in the grand exhibition and celebration that is to crown with patriotism and industry the passing into the bosom of time of America's first hundred years resa Republic.

ANOTHER RICH LEDGE .- A letter from friend-a citizen of Florence, Pir.a countyinforms us that Hank and Isaac Williams had just arrived there, from the Papago country, with pieces of rock from a ledge recently found by them near the Sonora line, and about sixty miles from Maricopa Wells. These pieces of rock, our informant says, were literally covered with particles of gold. The ledge is of good size. The discoverers were preparing to return, construct an arrastra and work it.

The Papago country has frequently sent gold to market -placer gold, at that, which, taken in connection with this last find, forces the belief that it, like all other portions of Arizona, is rich in the precious metals.

THE WICKENBURG MASSAFRE,-A friend has called our attention to an item in a late number of Crofutt's Western World, asking for the date of the murder, by Indians, near Wickenburg, in this county and Territory, of the late Frederick W. Loring. By looking over a file of the MINER, we find that, "on Sunday, November 5, 1871, the stage, containing Fred W. Loring, Frederick Shohelm, P. M. Hamel, W. G. Salmon, C. S. Adams, Wm Kruger and Miss Shephard, was, when about 9 miles west of Wickenburg, attacked by a body of Indians, when the passengers, save Kruger and Miss Shephard, were cruelly murdered." The Indians who committed the murders fled to the Colorado River Indian reservation and divided the spoils.

Pueblo people are about to vote bonds to a company that is to build a railroad from their town to Salt Lake City. They are forced to do this on account of the Kansas "He was a good man," says an lowa paper of a deceased citizen, "but then he sometimes bet on the wrong horse, the same as the rest of us,"

Pacific and Atchisen and Topeka railroad companies being unable to drive their roads to Pueblo. companies being unable to drive their roads to Pueblo.

> Charles Calhoun, of Dutch Flat, Cal., recently shot his wife and then shot and killed himself. He had been married but two weeks. The woman will recover,

Speaking of Mr. Wm. H. Hardy, of Hardy-ville, in this Territory, the San Bernardino Argus says he has at length won a suit of six year's standing of \$153,000 against the U. S. Government. Many of our townsmen will be glad to learn of his good fortune. So say "we, all of us."

MARICOPA COUNTY.

W. B. HELLINGS, ROW'D E MELLINGS, C. H. VEIL SALT RIVER FLOURING MILL. Salt River Valley, Arizona.

Our Mill now being in fall operation, we are prepared to furnish the market with a quality of Flour, which we guarantee far superior to any manufactured in the Territory, and fully equal to the very best imported from Celifornia. We will keep constantly on hand at the Mill, and, at our several agencies.

THREE QUALITIES OF FLOUR. In 25, 50, and 100-Pound Sacks CRAHAM FLOUR, SEMITELLA, CORN-MEAL, CRACKED WHEAT AND BRAN.

DEON CORNELL W. R. RELLINGS & OC.

PHŒNIX HOTEL.

Phœnix, El Arizona, The undersigned having opened this Hotel, public that no pains or expense will be spared THE Hotel of the Territory.

Single rooms for families, in connection will A good Stable and Feed Yard attached to the

Come one, come all And give me a call. J. J. GARDINER, Proprietor.

H. MORGAN & CO., -AT-

MORGAN'S FERRY, ON THE GILA, Maricopa County, Arizona,

PHOENIX SALT RIVER VALLEY.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Our Motto: "Quick Sales and Small Profit."

J. Coldwater & Bro., PHŒNIK, ABIZONA, Have on hand a Large and Champlete Stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Comprising everything required in a farming occ and which they will sell at the lowest possible prices. Highest price paid for Ganin.

E. IRVINE & CO. At the News Depot,

PHŒNIX,..... ARIZONA,

FAMILY GROCERIES. Stationery, Books,

NEWSPAPERS AND PERICORCALS AT LOW PRICES. Phoraix, Maricopa Co., Arizona, Der amber Stin, 1875.

CAPITAL HOUSE,

Phoenix, .... Arizons, JOHN GE ORGE Proprietor.

The enting de curtagent will be conducted on the rea THE SALOON

Departir ont, by GEORGE & WALTERS, will be sup-fied v. ith the best of Liquors, &c. Per suix, Maricaga county, A. T., August 21, 1872.

BARNETT & BLOCK, Spoceries, Provisions, Cothing, Dry-Goods Boots, Shoes, Tobacco, de. PHENIX, MARROPA COUNTY, ARIZONA. Sell cheaper thee any other merchants in, nov20'67.

PRESCOTT.

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GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, MINING TOOLS, LIQUORS, &c.,

ANTELOPE RESTAURANT. Gurley Street, North Side of the Pla The Proprietor of this Restar

fully announces that he will sparin catering to the tastes of his
Meals will be furnished at all bom
day, and the table supplied with game, and the
delicacies that can be procured. Everything of Prescott, November 23, 1872.

LARGE, NEW, COMPLETE WAGON AND BLACKSMITH Gurley Street, Fronting on Granite.

Prescott, Arizona, All kinds of Blacksmithing, Wagos-making and r pairing done to good style by febl3tf PRED, G. BRECHT.

FRESH Garden Seeds Just Received at

KELLY & STEPHENS'. UNK WEED REMEDT OR OREGON RHEU-matic Cure, at Dr. Kendull's Drug 19are. WAGNOLIA WATER, PLORIDA Water and the best Wright's Cologne, Fresh and Genuine at DE. KENDALL'S Plones, Drig Store